

1809

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1865



Lincoln-Douglas Debate Greatest in Our History

Lincoln first attracted national attention in the Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858. Concerning this debate a writer who heard it says: "Both with reference to the ability of the speakers and its influence upon opinion and events, it was unquestionably the most important in American history; that the speeches of Lincoln, published, circulated and read throughout the free states, did more than any other agency in creating public opinion which prepared the way for the overthrow of slavery." It was in speeches in that debate that Lincoln made frequent use of the declaration that "a house divided against itself shall not stand," a declaration that is both scriptural and self-evident in the application made by Lincoln: "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it becomes alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, north as well as south." The position of Douglas on the question of slavery was one of indifference. In his speeches he severely criticized the declaration of Lincoln and his application of a "house divided against itself"—a proposition which, as quoted by Lincoln, meant that "if one man chooses to enslave another no third man has a right to object."

At the time of this memorable discussion both Lincoln and Douglas were in the full maturity of their powers, says a writer in the Indianapolis News. Douglas was at the age of forty-five years and Lincoln four years his senior. Douglas had long been recognized as an able and powerful speaker. In Congress and in the United States senate he had been accustomed to meet the ablest debaters of the state and nation. His friends fastidiously that never, either in conflict with a single opponent, or when repelling the assaults of a whole party had he ever been discomfited. His manner was bold, vigorous and aggressive. He was ready and fluent in language, elegant in diction, facile in resources and especially familiar with political history. Lincoln was at that time a talented speaker, having contended successfully of the bar, in the legislature and in the congress, and before the people with the ablest men of the West—Jefferson Douglas, with whom he always rather sought them avoided a discussion.

Such were the champions who engaged in that famous discussion before the people of Illinois, with the whole nation as spectators and audience, the political question then pending—slavery the vital question relating to slavery. It was not a single

combat, but extended through a whole campaign. The meetings were held in the open air, for no hall was large enough to accommodate the immense crowds that assembled at each place to hear the discussion. The speeches were published in all the principal newspapers of the country and were eagerly read by a majority of the voters in the United States. The attention of the people was thus arrested and the whole nation was aroused on this one vital question of the day. It had never been before.

Douglas secured the immediate object of the contest in retaining his seat in the United States senate; but the vigorous logic, the honesty and sincerity and the great intellectual powers exhibited by Lincoln prepared the way for his nomination and election to the Presidency two years later—which was really the goal of Douglas' ambition and the ultimate object of the Lincoln-Douglas debate.

Douglas' Patriotism.

It is a touching incident and happily illustrates the patriotism that inspired both of these statesmen, widely as they differed in political policy and keen as had been their rivalry, just as soon as the life of the republic was

HODGENVILLE STATUE



Work of the Well-Known New York Sculptor, Adolph Weinman.

measured they joined hands to shield and save the country they both loved. When Abraham Lincoln walked out to the east steps of the capitol to deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office as President of the United States—facing a great crowd of people, among whom were many who would gladly have taken his life—the man who accompanied him and who stood close by his side, the man who was the first to take his hand and pledge his affectionate support in the great task Lincoln had assumed as President of a distracted country, was Senator Stephen A. Douglas. Unfortunately for the country, Douglas died a few months later—June 3, 1861—and the cause of the Union and support of the administration was deprived of his great influence.

In response to invitations Lincoln

visited the cities of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other places in the East on his journey from Springfield to Washington—a journey that occupied about ten days, marked by official receptions and great crowds of people anxious to see and hear the man upon whom the destinies of the country depended. Every word of the President-elect on this journey was carefully scanned for some light by which to read the troubled and uncertain future. Measuring his words with unusual caution, he avoided any announcement of policy, but the country was nevertheless able to read between the lines that it had made no mistake in the man to whom it had committed the preservation of the government.

Pathetic Leave Taking.

Nothing in the history of Lincoln is more pathetic than the scene of his departure from Springfield on the morning of February 11, 1861, when he bade farewell to his old friends and neighbors. The scene is described by Lincoln's biographer:

"A throng of at least a thousand of Lincoln's friends and neighbors had gathered at the tiny little railroad station at Springfield to bid him good-by. It was a cloudy, stormy morning, which served to add gloom and depression to their spirits. The leave taking became a scene of subdued anxiety, almost of solemnity. Mr. Lincoln took a position in the waiting room where his friends filed past him often weeping and pressing his hand in silent emotion. The last-faded ceremony was broken by the ringing bell and rushing train. The crowd closed about the railroad car into which the President-elect and his party had entered. Then came the central incident of the morning. Once more the bell gave notice of starting, but the conductor paused with his hand lifted to the bell rope. Mr. Lincoln appeared on the platform of the car and raised his hand to command attention. The bystanders bared their heads to the falling snowflakes and standing thus his neighbors heard his voice for the last time in the city of his home."

May Have Foreseen Fate.

Lincoln's farewell address to his Springfield neighbors is expressed in words so chaste and pathetic that it reads as if he already felt the tragic shadow of foreboding fate. "No one," he said, "can realize the sadness I feel at this parting. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return. I go to assume a task more difficult than any that has devolved upon any chief executive since Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him I cannot succeed—with that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let me confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care I commend you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me. I bid you an affectionate farewell. And as he waved his hand in farewell to the old home, to which he was never to return, the fervent response from many of his old friends: "God bless and keep you; God protect you." They were "sorrowing most of all for the words he spoke," impressed with a feeling that they would see his face no more.

RADIO

Certain Capacity for Best Results

Why By-Pass Condensers in Audio Circuits Are Important Parts.

If the stopping condensers in the grid circuits of resistance-coupled amplifiers are too small they defeat the very object sought in using resistance coupling—that is, amplification of the low notes. The stopping condenser is a series-connected condenser through which the signal must pass, and a small condenser offers a very high impedance to currents of low frequency, so that these currents will be depressed. The degree of suppression at any given frequency depends, of course, on the capacity of the condenser and also on the plate resistance of the tube, on the coupling resistance in the plate circuit of the tube and on the grid leak resistance of the tube following the stopping condenser. For the ordinary values of these resistances and for the values of capacity of the condensers recommended by many designers of amplifiers the suppression is by no means negligible. In some cases the small condensers used will introduce as much distortion as poor transformers.

Ideal Size of Condenser.

The ideal size of condenser in the grid circuit is one of infinite capacity, or one which is as large as is practically possible. But large condensers are both expensive and bulky, and for these reasons the larger sizes are ruled out of consideration. Perhaps the largest that need be used is .1 microfarad unit. This condenser will introduce a distortion of less than 1 per cent for the lowest audible note. A condenser as small as .1 microfarad will not introduce more than 3 per cent suppression at 15 cycles a second and much less at higher frequencies.

But a condenser of .005 microfarad, which is often recommended for resistance-coupled amplifiers, will introduce as much as 20 per cent suppression at 15 cycles and quite notable percentages at the higher and more important frequencies. That is far from distortionless amplification. The smallest stopping condenser that should be used under any condition is an audio-frequency amplifier that may be taken as .01 microfarad, and that should be used only for ultra-selective sets. For receivers of ordinary selectivity the choice should be from the capacity range of .1 and 1 microfarad. For the smaller of these the suppression at 15 cycles is less than 7 per cent.

Distortion is introduced.

Objection has been raised to the use of the stopping condensers on the ground that it takes an appreciable time for these condensers to charge and that, as a consequence, distortion is introduced. That is not valid because the condenser does not charge, the voltage being the same on either side as far as A. C. is concerned. The small condenser is charged quickly and that is just how the suppression enters.—R. A.

Long Cord Uses Power

Although the set owner can scarcely detect it, the long extension for the speaker cord uses more "B" power. This is particularly noticeable where batteries are starting to give out, for the decrease in voltage is then more pronounced with the ordinary speaker attachment, and particularly so with the extension. For extension use the set should be equipped with a "B" storage battery or a "B" eliminator.

Keep Batteries Upright

The practice of placing dry "B" batteries on their sides or backs is strongly disapproved by battery makers. If you wish to obtain the longest possible life from your batteries keep them standing upright.

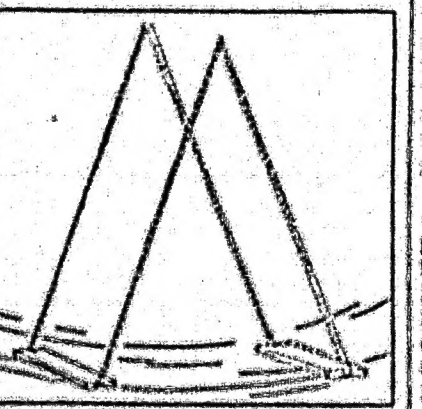
SIMPLICITY OF RADIO

By POWELL CROSLLEY, JR.

RADIO WAVES, TUNING

When one talks over the telephone one has wires to guide the energy where it is supposed to go and an exchange girl to give one the proper connection. But what are we to do in listening over the radio, with no wires to guide the radio waves, and no radio exchange girls? We learn very quickly what to do after acquiring a radio set. We must be our own exchange girl, turning the dials and working the controls until we get the station we want. We are told that this act of playing exchange girl is called "tuning." But what happens when we turn all these gadgets?

To understand this we will go out into the yard and get in a swing. A porch swing will do, but a rope swing is better, because it will respond more



Showing How a Swing Has a "Natural Period" of Vibration.

promptly to the state that we are going to make it do. We will get on the seat, above off. Then we will push as hard as we can and see how high we can swing. One thing that we notice very promptly is that we have to keep giving pushes at just the right intervals in order to swing higher and higher. If we push at the wrong times—push back when we are still going forward, for instance—we will swing around like a sailor just come ashore, with sea legs, careening this way one instant and that way the next, and getting nowhere.

Thus the swing tends to vibrate back and forth at a certain rate, just like a clock pendulum. By shortening the ropes, we can make the time of these swings, or vibrations, shorter—or by lengthening the ropes we can make it longer. The time required for one complete trip back and forth is called the "natural period" of the swing.

Now every electric circuit has a natural period, as far as the vibrations of electric current in it are concerned. This natural period is controlled by certain units in the circuit known as "condensers" and "inductances." Thus, by varying these units we are enabled to control the rate of vibration of the electric current in the circuit. Now obviously if we adjust a radio broadcast station to send out vibrating waves of a certain period, or frequency, it will be necessary, in receiving

ing this station, to adjust the receiving equipment to that same period, in order to get the best of results. The broadcasting station is like the man pushing the swing, and the receiving station like the swing. Unless one is properly timed to the other, there will be little result.

In practice, each broadcasting station is allotted, by the government, a certain specified period, frequency, or wave length, to which its equipment must be adjusted. By turning the dials of his receiving set, and thereby changing its period, the radio listener may then shift from one broadcasting station to another.

Few Changes in Radio in Sight, Says Expert

Dr. J. H. Dullinger, chief of the radio division of the bureau of standards, declared recently while inspecting the Kolster plant in Newark with a party of 40 members of the Institute of Radio Engineers that it will be several years at least before the present radio receiver will be changed to any great extent.

"People have quit waiting for some revolutionary discovery in radio to upset present conditions, and they are taking broadcast receivers into their homes in the well-founded belief that they are getting a standardized instrument which is not going to be out of date for many years," he said.

"Any doubting Thomases who are still postponing their enjoyment of present broadcast reception, anticipating some sweeping changes, are waiting in vain, I am afraid. Minor refinements may be expected continuously, but the basic operation and results, as found in the latest sets, will remain unchanged for some time."

Stable and fading, which he considers caused by the sun, may be overcome in the future, but research is still far from the solution, he added. Experiments which may eventually cure fading are being made with a governor on a receiving set which will automatically increase sensitivity as fading begins and decrease it as signals grow stronger, but its perfection is not yet in sight.

"Before seeing Doctor Alexander's experiment I was very skeptical about radio 'movies,' but I am convinced it is only a matter of time and the development of discoveries already made. Vision by radio in the home may be the next important improvement. About eight or ten years from now I believe we shall be both listening in and looking in on distant theaters and operas while comfortably seated at home."

How to Test Condenser to Determine "Shorts"

The best way to determine whether the plates in a variable condenser touch each other is by connecting a battery and buzzer in series with the condenser. Should the buzzer operate while revolving the rotary plates, it indicates that the plates are touching. A little spark will also be seen at such points, and thus the trouble may be remedied. Another method to be used in locating the trouble is using a pair of phones and "B" battery connected in the same manner as the buzzer.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of each month. E. F. Blabbe, W. M.; Fred D. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Emily H. Forbes, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 23, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 63, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Imman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Hartigan, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, No. 72, S. O. F., meets first and third Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 65, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Tibbitts.

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—By Arthur D. Ho

Author of PORTO BE

(By Brenano's.)

CHAPTER V

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The Doom Trail

—By—
Arthur D. Howden Smith

CHAPTER V—Continued

"Ta-wan-ne-ars is your friend, Ga-en-gwa-ra-go. He is not the friend of Onondago. (The French governor general of Canada, regardless of identity), who rules at Quebec. Most of the white people are not well-wishers to the Indian. I am come here with Corlaer to prove my friendship. On the frontier 'tis said that the Frenchman who governs the trading post by the falls of Niagara (Niagara) is about to begin the building of a stone fort."

"A fort!" protested the governor. "Sure, 'tis impossible! 'Twould be a direct violation of the Peace of Utrecht."

"It is true," spoke up Corlaer. "His voice was high and squeaky, and sounded ridiculous coming from such a giant."

"Hath the building begun?" demanded the governor.

"I think not. Ta-wan-ne-ars brought me the word at Onondago. We comedit to you as fast as we could."

"Ta-wan-ne-ars came because it was partly the fault of his people that the French are settled by Niagara," said the Indian.

"Yes," replied the governor. "Onondago and Niagara first made the Onondago and then bargained with them to sell the Seneca's land."

"They had no right to do so," asserted Ta-wan-ne-ars solemnly. "But now will you believe that Ta-wan-ne-ars is your friend?"

"I believe," said the governor. "But I pray you tell me why you feel for us this friendship? When I came to New York to govern the province my predecessor told me that the experiment of having you educated by the missionaries had failed, that you had returned to the forest, closer wedded than ever to Indian ways."

"The Indian's face lighted up again with that grave smile which showed itself with scarcely a contraction of the muscles.

"Yes, Ga-en-gwa-ra-go, I failed to win Ta-wan-ne-ars from the ways of his people. Those ways are best for the Indian. But Ta-wan-ne-ars learned that of the two white races the English were the kindest to the Ho-de-sau-nee. (The People of the Long House—Indian name for Iroquois.) The French always have fought with us. The English have aided us. The French pay little for our furs; the English pay much."

"Ga-en-gwa-ra-go, I think the white man can never be an honest friend to the Indian, for he wants what the Indian has, but Ta-wan-ne-ars prefers the Englishman to the Frenchman, whatever may be the issue."

"Nah-to." ("I have finished.") "I can give no adequate conception of the impressiveness with which this speech was delivered by a savage speaking in a tongue strange to him. Every word rang in my ears."

"Who is this man?" I whispered to Colden as he finished.

"He is one of the two war-chiefs of the Iroquois league, both of whom are Seneca. His name, which signifies 'Needle-Breaker,' is actually a form of title which goes with the office. Moreover, he is an upholder of the Roy-en-eh-yon-ho-ga-wah, who is Guardian of the Western Door of the Long House. He was taken as a youth and given to the missionaries—with the result that you see."

He broke off, for the governor was addressing me.

"Have you any objection, Master Ormerod, to my acquainting the chief and Corlaer with what we have been discussing?"

I shook my head.

He turned to the Indian.

"The letter which you hold in your hand, Ta-wan-ne-ars, is from Master Robert Juggins of London, who was some time in the province when you were a lad."

"I remember Master Juggins," interrupted Ta-wan-ne-ars. "He sent me my first musket. Is this Englishman his friend?"

"Yes," said the governor. "He comes direct from Master Juggins, recommended to me for use in the plight I find myself in."

"I will help the Englishman," agreed Ta-wan-ne-ars eagerly.

"But you know nothing of the cause I am entailing on you," protested the governor.

"That matters little," said Ta-wan-ne-ars composedly. "If you and this Englishman and Colden are in it, it is my longest cause. What say you, Corlaer?"

"It will be good enough for me," declared the Dutchman solemnly.

The governor laughed.

"My friends and I do thank you for the compliment you do us, Ta-wan-ne-ars. But I must lay our case before you, for we seek your counsel. Do you know that Andrew Murray hath secured the consent of the lords of trade in London to the suspension of the law against exporting trade-goods to Canada? Murray intends this morning to set forth with French officers, the Chevalier de Veulle, who—"

He stopped at sight of the passion in the Seneca's face. But 'twas Corlaer who spoke first.

"That is very strange news, gofernor, for on der frontier there is talk that an ondoys is coming to deliver a message to der tribes. Jougins is calling a grand council to meet in der summer. All der Indians from beyond der lakes and der west vill come."

"Strange news!" repeated the governor. "You may well say so! Murray overrides our law! Jougins sets out to build a stone fort upon our soil at Niagara; the French king sends an officer, experienced on the frontier, with a special message for a grand council of the tribes."

"All these three events come simultaneously. 'Tis impossible that accident so disposed them. Here we have the first indication of the culmination of the plot. Aye, 'tis graver than I had supposed."

Ta-wan-ne-ars laid down the unopened letter from Juggins upon the table.

"Let some other read this," he said. "But it serves no purpose. This Englishman and Ta-wan-ne-ars are brothers. Corlaer, too, will take the Englishman into his friendship—not because he carried this writing across the sea, but because he is a man to be trusted. So much is to be read in his face. And now Ga-en-gwa-ra-go, I would ask that Ta-wan-ne-ars may retire. What you have told me has clouded my heart with hatred, and I may not think straight."

His right arm swept up in the gesture of farewell, and the door closed upon his bronzed back.

"What hath happened toirk him so?" inquired the governor in surprise.

"It was this De Veulle who ran away with der letter of his uncle, Do-ne-ho-ga-wah," replied Corlaer, stirred again from his habitual silence.

"I remember," interposed Colden. "Twice some four years ago, I remember having seen the man at a council at Albany. She was called Ga-ha-no (Hanging Flower), a pretty child and wondrous dainty for an Indian."

"'Tis a sad story," commented the governor. "Is it certain De Veulle took her?"

"He did not take her. She ran away with him."

"I wonder what became of her," I said. "De Veulle appeared in Paris."

Corlaer shrugged his shoulders. "Suppose you find der Doom Trail and come to La Verge du Bois. May-be then you know."

"That is exactly what we wish to do, Corlaer," exclaimed the governor. "Do you think it can be done?"

Corlaer reflected, ponderous as a sleepy moose.

"It will take much time and money and then all depends upon der Indians."

"What Indians?"

"Der Six Nations. If we find der Trail, gofernor, what then. We haf der Keepers. They are a strong band. We must fight them. You cannot send soldiers. That would be war. We must fight them with Indians. Amif what Indians could you get but der Iroquois?"

"Can we get der Iroquois?"

"I do not know," confessed Corlaer. "But if you get them, you smash der Trail."

"I see," said the governor. "Yes, there is every reason why the Iroquois should join us. Look you, Corlaer, this is the obvious plan of the French. With Murray's aid they will cram their magazines with trade goods this summer. They will push ahead the building of the fort at Niagara. Once that is finished, they will have a curb on the necks of the Iroquois. They will be able to hold up the fleets of furs canoes from the upper lakes that now pass down to our post at Oswego on the Onondaga's river. In two seasons they will have venanted the trade entirely from our hands, and then if they are ready they can strike with musket and scalping knife."

"And who, think you, will bear the brunt of the first blow? Who but the Iroquois, whom the French have dreaded since Champlain's day?"

"True," murmured Colden.

"Yes," assented Corlaer; "you haf der right of it, gofernor. What is your plan?"

"I shall send this young man"—he laid his hand on my arm—"with you and Ta-wan-ne-ars to spy out the ground at Niagara, to search the wilderness for signs of the Trail, to work upon der Iroquois in our interest. Master Ormerod hath had experience with the French and he knows De Veulle of old."

"When do we start?" replied Corlaer simply.

"Within the week you must leave."

He stopped at sight of the passion in the Seneca's face. But 'twas Corlaer who spoke first.

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"'Tis a sad story," commented the governor. "Is it certain De Veulle took her?"

"He did not take her. She ran away with him."

"I wonder what became of her," I said. "De Veulle appeared in Paris."

Corlaer shrugged his shoulders. "Suppose you find der Doom Trail and come to La Verge du Bois. May-be then you know."

"That is exactly what we wish to do, Corlaer," exclaimed the governor. "Do you think it can be done?"

Corlaer reflected, ponderous as a sleepy moose.

"It will take much time and money and then all depends upon der Indians."

"What Indians?"

"Der Six Nations. If we find der Trail, gofernor, what then. We haf der Keepers. They are a strong band. We must fight them. You cannot send soldiers. That would be war. We must fight them with Indians. Amif what Indians could you get but der Iroquois?"

"Can we get der Iroquois?"

"I do not know," confessed Corlaer. "But if you get them, you smash der Trail."

OPEN DEATH VALLEY TO MOTOR TOURISTS

Winter Months in Sink Permitted to Sightseers.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Death valley, noted as the most desolate, the most dangerous and one of the strangest places on this earth, the lowest point on the American continent, is opened up to tourist sight-seeing traffic. Automobile buses criss-cross the great sunken desert and transcontinental tourists may, in comfort, cross the mysterious valley which used to mean death to the emigrant who, beguiled by its numerous mirages and its stretches of salt, which looked like cool water, attempted to cross its desert wastes.

May 15 is to see the last tourist of the season out of the valley. Hereafter, the season will open in the fall, but always, by May 15 the last tourist must be out of the place. For Death valley, so pleasant in the winter, becomes a perfect inferno with the return of the summer sun and temperatures run up to as high as 140 degrees and more. A modern hotel has been built at Furnace creek, and this will be headquarters for the tourists.

Pullman cars are operated to Death valley junction, and gasoline motors cars on the Death valley railroad go to within 12 miles of the entrance to the valley itself. From this point the automobile buses operate to and through the valley of death. The Death valley railroad, Tonopah and Tidewater railroad and Union Pacific railroad is the combination which has opened up Death valley to tourist traffic.

Many Perished in Valley.

Death valley's significant name was given it by the very first party of emigrants to look down upon it from the surrounding mountains. There were 30 men, women and children in the party. They thought they saw a silver stream of water, and attempted to cross. When they reached the stream it was just white salt and not a drop of water. With the full fury of the summer sun heating the sandy surface to 140 degrees, and no water, the trek became a panic. Wagons, cattle, everything was abandoned and groups spread along the Panamint mountain range at the western edge trying to find water or egress from the inferno.

About a dozen of the party got through Emigrant wash, found sweet water and survived. That was in 1850. In 1860, ten years later, a prospecting party under Dr. Darwin French, found emigrants, guns, cooking utensils, children's toys, etc., lying just where they had been abandoned. Just also found human skeletons, some within 300 yards of a water hole. The skeletons were buried by the party.

There are many graves scattered over the desert. Few names are on the markings. "He ran out of water" is the usual lettering.

But when one of that first party of emigrants got to water he found in his hand a piece of pure silver ore. He remembered breaking the shiny "rock" from a ledge of the same material.

"That little piece of silver was made into a slight for the finder's rifle. And since that time that lost silver mine has been known as the "Gansicht" mine.

Hundreds of prospectors have searched for it. None have found it. Many have found death instead.

Hunt Lost Mine.

But still there are prospectors in Death valley, and tourists there will see some of them—in fact, will almost certainly be asked to "grabniks" some old desert personality. "Troy-fogle's butte of gold is just over the mountains here somewhere," the tourist will be told. "I saw it one day shining in the sun, but I couldn't get to it. But I'll find it some day. Worth more than all the gold coin in the world, too."

The "Troy-fogle" legend is but one of many. There are many lost mines of fabulous richness still awaiting rediscovery in Death valley.

Three hundred and ten feet below the level of the sea is the floor of its deepest point, and from this point up 11,045 feet above sea level rises Telescope peak, and a little farther on is Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet in elevation, the highest point in the United States. From the same point the tourist will see the lowest and the highest points in the country.

Paris Night Life Cost Up Despite Franc Rise

Paris.—The cost of night life in Paris remains high despite the mounting exchange value of the franc.

A small holiday supper for two at one of the less expensive Maitland restaurants costs: Covert charge 10 francs; consommé, 25 francs; sole steak, 60 francs; two bottles champagne, 350 francs; government taxes, 120 francs; total, 575 francs. That recently made about \$23 in American money, of which the luxury tax totaled \$4.61.

Last year, with the franc at approximately the same exchange value, the cost of the supper would have been about \$12.50.

Tune In America

London.—British radio listeners want more jazz. They complain that one-third of the programs are lectures, discussions and dissertations.

Expect Speed

London.—British air experts are hopeful that one of the three new planes under construction will attain five miles a minute.

FRENCH RAILROADS ADOPT ELECTRICITY

Scarcity of Domestic Fuel Causes Change.

Washington.—"France is making a strong bid for leadership in mileage of electrified railroads," says a bulletin from Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"More than five hundred miles of French railroads, formerly traversed by the steam engine, have been electrified. This is about one-third of the mileage of electric railroads in the United States."

"Almost simultaneously with the celebration of the electrification of a portion of the Illinois Central in the vicinity of Chicago, recently, came the report from Orleans, France, that the first through electric train arrived from Paris, 75 miles northeast of the 'City of Joan of Arc.' The train was drawn by an American-made electric locomotive."

"Electric trains are not new to the inhabitants of either Paris or Orleans for the P.O. (as the Paris-Orleans railroad is familiarly known to the Frenchman) has been electrified for 60 miles in the dense traffic sections in the neighborhood of both cities for several years, corresponding to the sections of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads running into New York city."

"The completion of the remaining 15 miles and purchase of new equipment was made possible by loans from the United States."

"The rapid increase in electrification in France is largely due to the scarcity of domestic fuel and the high cost of transportation, particularly to the railroads and industries of the South and West. France imports large quantities of coal."

In Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, where electric railroads are owned by the government, power is generated for the road's use only. France plans to install equipment which will also supply light and power to cities and villages along the right of way, thus saving the enormous tonnage of coal used in electric power plants."

"Paris has long desired to bring about economies in coal consumption by making use of the water supply of the central plateau. This desire dominated the movement to hasten the completion of the Paris-Orleans line."

Mad Prairie Dog Runs Amuck, Bites Children

Austin, Texas.—Not infrequently patients are received at the State Pasteur Institute here for serum treatment to prevent rabies after having been bitten by mad dogs, cats, and even rodents, but not until the other day was it known that prairie dogs are subjected to the dread malady.

Ordinarily a prairie dog is a meek animal, which was kept as a pet by T. T. McDermitt of Levelland, Texas, far out toward the New Mexico line, 500 miles from Austin, became ferocious and ran amuck in the little town, killing more than a dozen children, the matter was immediately reported to the Pasteur Institute.

The head of the prairie dog was sent here for examination and it was found to be afflicted with rabies. Three children of Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Wells, a child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cargum, all of whom were bitten by the mad animal, were brought here for treatment. Several other children who were bitten did not take the rabies treatment.

Airplanes Aid Drive Against Malaria in Cuba

Havana, Cuba.—Airplanes will be used to assist in stamping out malaria fever in eastern Cuba, where several thousand cases have been reported. Plans of Dr. Fernando Hensolt, director of sanitation, are put in force. The airplane will be used for spraying the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Doctor Hensolt also plans a general drainage of swamp land and the free introduction into rivers and streams of larvicide fish. A commission with full power to act in the case of immigrants affected by malaria will be recommended.

The plan calls for a yearly appropriation of \$3,000,000 to carry on the work.

Bar Fat Men

New York.—Fat fellows can't be freemen. A 245-pounder lost court proceedings for his reinstatement.

Each Package Weighed Alike, Sizes Differed

Seattle, Wash.—Striking examples of the disparity in specific gravity of two objects was shown here when the steamer Northwestern from Seward, Alaska, docked. In her cargo were two items weighing exactly the same, but which for size seemed all out of proportion. One was a five-pound box of tin ore from newly developed mines up the Kuskokwim river measuring five inches each dimension; the other five pounds of elderdown, the minute feathers plucked from breasts of a species of Northern duck. The bag of duck feathers measured three feet thick by six feet long.

ACQUIRED SIX WIVES; YOUTH HELD INSANE

Scion of Wealthy Family Victim of Leisure.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Married six times during the last year and a half without having obtained a divorce, Thomas W. Wharton, twenty-three years old and scion of a wealthy Texas family, has been declared insane by a jury, which recommended incarceration in an asylum. Wharton is a son of A. B. Wharton and a grandson of W. T. Waggoner, multimillionaire banker and rancher.

Both father and grandfather were in the courtroom of Judge Emmett Moore when the jury returned its verdict. Attorneys and physicians had been employed by the family in its effort to prove that the young man is mentally unsound. His mother was the late Electra Waggoner Wharton, several times married and divorced. Only a few days ago Mrs. Doris Edna Day of Abilene, Texas, testifies that she was married to Wharton for \$120,000 damages.

Testimony developed that Wharton's first marriage was to a California girl in 1923, whose name was not disclosed, while the other marriages were to Ism Riley, June 1, 1920, at Palm Beach, Fla.; Mary Melfon, November 9, 1920, at Dallas; Irene Rolfe November 21, 1920, at Bartlesville, Okla.; Leora Murray, October 15, 1925, Colorado Springs, Col.; Doris Edna Day, December 4, 1926, at Abilene.

Unmoved by Trial.

Young Wharton, appearing at least ten years older than his twenty-three years, apparently took little interest in the proceedings and was unmoved when the verdict was returned. Testimony by Mrs. Henry T. Smith, Jack H. McCann, Wilmer Allison and R. O. Branswell was to the effect that Wharton had become mentally deranged through excessive use of liquor and frequent participation in wild parties.

"Up to the time Tom was fifteen years old he was one of the brightest, healthiest and handsomest boys I ever saw," Doctor McCann said on the stand. "But two years ago his condition became terrible and he has grown worse. His emotions are developed far beyond his intellect and will power and his condition is direct ly traceable to his excesses."

"The great trouble with this young man," the doctor testified, "is that he has never had anything to do. He was like any other boy, with a lot of energy and ambition, but since he was not put to work he expended his surplus energy in a dissolute life and this is the result. It was given an unlimited expense account and all he had to do was to kill time and spend a fortune any way he pleased. So he isn't altogether to blame. It is this very thing that is America's greatest problem today, but if wealthy parents won't make their sons work, nothing can be done about it."

Grandfather Big Rancher.

W. T. Waggoner, the grandfather, owns one of the largest ranches in Texas and early in life knew what it was to be poor and to work hard for a living. Oil wells, located on his ranches, have made him a millionaire many times over. The family owns two of Fort Worth's skyscrapers.

When young Wharton's mother died several months ago in New York, members of the Wharton family employed a special train to make the trip to New York to reach her bedside before death.

China Shy of Machines; Hires Men for All Work

Peking.—Labor-saving devices are scarce in China, where manpower is abundant and wages low.

Two men working with a large, two-handled saw, will spend a day cutting one plank from a rough fifteen-foot timber. A mechanical saw, which would do the job in a matter of minutes, is looked upon with disfavour by the Chinese employer.

Peking's streets are sprinkled the year round by men with tubs and shallow bamboo baskets on the end of a pole. They have been sprinkled in that manner for generations from wells at intervals along the streets. Thousands of men would be thrown out of work if modern methods were substituted for the old practice.

The parakeeta pulpers' guild and the wheelbarrow-pushing water peddlers oppose the encroachments of street cars and waterworks upon their business.

Four Sets of Twins Born Out of Total of 23 Births

Moberly, Mo.—A new record for a rural community like this one was established in November when four sets of twins were born out of a total of 23 births, breaking all previous records along that line. The twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Bess, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Benton.

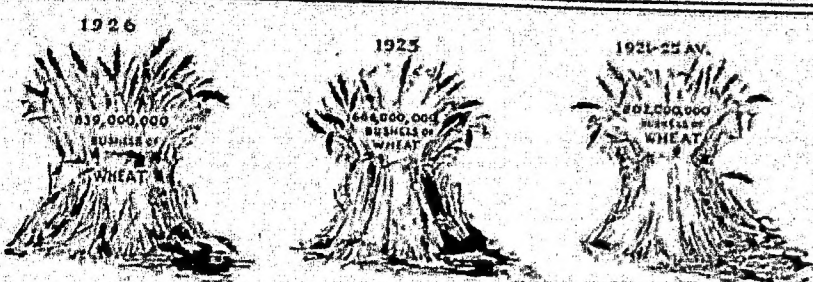
Invents "Railplane"

Glasgow.—George Heanish, a Scotch engineer, has invented a system of "railplane" transport, by which cars on an elevated track are propelled by electrically driven airplane propellers.

Co-eds Lead

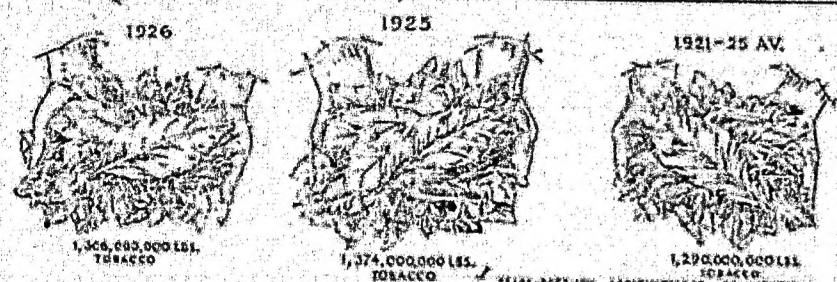
Ann Arbor, Mich.—Women students outranked men students at the University of Michigan last year. The scholarship average for all women was 75.111 and for all men 73.742.

52 Billion Loaves in U. S. Wheat



ENOUGH wheat will be produced in the United States this year to make 52 billion loaves of bread, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The latest official estimates indicate that 519,000,000 bushels of wheat will be produced this year, and it is figured that 62 one-pound loaves of bread can be obtained from every bushel of wheat. Of the total estimated output 620,000,000 bushels were produced by winter wheat growers and 212,000,000 bushels by spring wheat growers in the Northwest. Last year the winter wheat production was 399,000,000 bushels and spring wheat 271,000,000. The present crop is above the five-year average of 502,000,000 bushels. The average devoted to the crop this year is put at 57,554,000 and the latest estimates place the production at 14.2 bushels per acre and spring wheat 17 bushels per acre and spring wheat 10.2 per acre. Domestic needs are estimated at 610,000,000 bushels, so there will be more than 250,000,000 bushels for export. Prices are not as high as a year ago, but the crop probably will bring growers more than a billion dollars.

Tobacco Still Plentiful



SMOKERS will not need to worry about the supply of tobacco this year, although the crop is somewhat smaller than last year. If the present indications are correct the tobacco growers will produce only 1,368,000,000 pounds as compared with a production last year of 1,374,000,000, says the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Growers raised 1,355,000 acres of the weed this year, a reduction in acreage of 543 per cent. The crop will make about 785 pounds of cured leaf tobacco per acre, which at present prices will bring a good return to the growers. The Northern states, such as Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, produce mostly cigar types of tobacco, while the Burley tobacco used extensively in cigarettes is grown more in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Tobacco is an intensive crop and requires work all the year round. After it is cut and put in the sheds to cure it is stripped and packed ready for the market. By this time it is again in the market to prepare the land and cultivate the crop preparatory to the next harvest.

CONDITIONS IN CHINA

Elwyn Parlin Writes to His Mother, Mrs. Angie Parlin, Bethel, of the Situation in China in November

Another interesting letter written Nov. 26 has been received by Mrs. Angie Parlin from her son Elwyn, who is a Methodist missionary, now located in Yungchun, Fukien, China, and will be of special interest to his friends as it gives a first hand account of conditions in China.

Extracts from Mr. Parlin's letter read as follows:

Because of the war we have had no newspapers for two weeks. So we do not know how the war is going up North. Of course we hear all sorts of rumors from Chinese sources. Apparently the South is gaining most everywhere. She has been making progress in our Province. The real northern troops, who were formerly pledged to the North, have now slipped over, and are anxious to serve the Southern cause. An organized advanced guard has already reached Yungchun, and has sent these soldiers over to Sienyu. The Northerners who were there have retreated part way to Hinghua. According to reports, Hinghua has 20,000 troops in there, with growing aggregations of enemies on all sides.

They have fortified the city, placed cannon on its hill, ruined the approaches of the city. They could hold the city without any doubt for quite a time, but the great difficulty is the matter of food supply. It might turn out to be another Wuchang episode, in which foreigners suffered great lack and privation. Hinghua is apparently due to be the scene of the first real stand of the Northerners in Fukien. If so, then, there will be danger to the foreigners, unless they can get out of the city. The schools dismissed and the students got away in time, except for the Methodist girl school. Also three of our Yungchun boys in the high school there failed to get out in time, and are camped up there in great fear and trembling.

The Methodist high school is under suspicion of the Northerners, who found letters from Canton in the mail directed to students and teachers there, and they threaten to search and plunder the school. The public high school, the normal and other large private schools, they have saved as landmarks for the soldiers. Probably they would like an excuse to enter the American school. The students are going to try to hold on some points located during the danger. The rest of the time they will be in the city and will have to wait until the danger is over.

Sienyu is apparently in the control of the South at least at the moment. It is the South, who has left Hinghua, and we were our masters.

I am interested in the report in our church paper which came to me. This church paper, I think, had ordered these handbills of ours over there, with strict instructions, as follows: (1) Retreat from firing; (2) Rape or injury to women; (3) Extortion or robbery; (4) Disobedience to commands; (5) Disobedience to military information; (6) Obtaining loans of money by force; (7) Disturbing the peace of the community; (8) Seizing private belongings for barracks; (9) Seizing of men for private service as bearers and chairmen etc. will be heavily punished; (10) Inhuman treatment of prisoners will be heavily punished.

A new commandment! I wonder how these fellows are going to take to obeying if they have to be directed that they should fear that half of them would hate to be shot to many days. They have been constantly breaking these rules, or most of them, and the breaking must have become almost a habit.

Can they be converted to ways of discipline in the teaching of an act? Whether they will be converted remains to be seen, but they sound good and look good in print.

To north in the path of these conquerors, the southern soldiers are generally spoken of as well disciplined, and kind to the people. Thus they are generally warmly welcomed. Almost all of Fukien is South now, except for the Northeast quarter (including Yungchun, inland, Fochow and Hinghua on the coast). No word has come to us yet, but there are rumors that another line of attack is coming into the Province from the West, Great against Yungchun. Southern troops hold quite a bit of Northwestern Fukien, so it is not at all unlikely that troops from that quarter will co-ordinate with those along the coast. In that case, Fochow would probably fall quite easily.

Several branches of the Kuomintang, (Republican party), the Cantonese,

party, have already started to organize in this valley.

One of them next door to us in that school, which has been such a thorn in our flesh, is decidedly hostile and anti-Christian. Once before they circulated all sorts of ugly posters, Anti-imperialistic, Anti-religious, anti-church, etc.

Today they took the lead in organizing a parade, ostensibly to protest against burdensome taxation of the people, and invited other schools, among them our school and the English Presbyterian. Very few schools accepted, as we found out later. We found out in time, that the parade was to have anti-Christian features, so that our boys and girls did not go.

The English schools couldn't keep part of their boys back from the parade, and some of its teachers also went. I imagine they wished they had not afterwards. For all the way up and down the street, the students kept uttering jeering slogans of "Down with religion"; "Drive out the church pigs and the church dogs."

Don't think this is an expression of the general opinion. It is not. There is one embittered ringleader, with some returned graduates of the English school who have nothing better to do than to make trouble for their Alma Mater. They are jealous of the present teaching staff, who are outsiders. But of course with the troubles of the mission, they are in Canton and Suatow in mind, their personal sufferings, and interference with their work, even to the seizure of schools, you can easily understand that Mrs. Parlin is always stirred up and nervous about things.

Personally I am more sanguine over the situation. There is bound to be the stage of radicalism in such a change as this. But the heated fiery outburst of last year's May affair in Shanghai, with its succeeding months is not likely to be experienced again, unless there is a complete breakdown of relations. And as I read the tendencies, the Cantonese government is becoming a bit more rational in its attitude toward other nations, and towards the people of other nations. Another thing the number of radicals around here is small, and they have little material to use in their agitation. They have to gather up the young kids of the schools to make any kind of a showing in parade. Also, so many of the Yungchun people know more of foreign parts and people, as in the South Seas, that they are not so naive and susceptible as those of more remote sections.

The very fact that they take to making things like bands, and so on, to show the outside world, and construction of a new kind of the province. Without doubt Yungchun is more modern than any other section of Fukien, and it is not very long since that this was the case. The influence of the Chinese revolution is present. And the people of the city with the opportunity to see the world through the press. And I think much more intelligent than Mrs. Parlin, she knows that the Yungchun people have been kept and guided through many years of disaster. We must not forget that.

The wide scope of the work of the Maine State Department of Health, including the control of epidemics, the examination of laboratory specimens of many kinds, the production of drinking water served on railroad trains and steamships to the traveling public and the collection of vital statistics, is set forth in a statement in a statement issued Monday by Dr. Clarence F. Kendall, State Health Commissioner.

Under the heading "What the State of Maine Does Through its Department of Health," Dr. Kendall says: "It furnishes literature on the causes and prevention of communicable diseases, written in plain language that can be understood by anyone."

"If a serious epidemic occurs in any community, it sends an expert to investigate the cause and to recommend means for prevention. If the local authorities are unable to control the situation, it takes charge until the epidemic is controlled."

"It collects reports of all contagious and infectious diseases and stands at all times on guard against epidemics or pestilence."

"It keeps an accurate, legal record of the three most important events in the life of every citizen—his birth, marriage and his death—so that today, or a hundred years from today, that legal record will be available for any of the many purposes for which it may be needed."

"It furnishes to town and city boards of health expert advice and assistance."

Bad breath

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If you wish to accumulate a fixed sum within a fixed period, the following table shows how fast you can accumulate money at 4% compound interest through systematic savings:

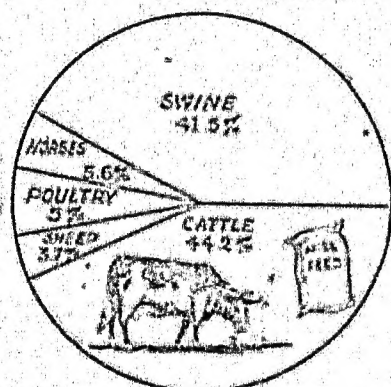
Weekly Savings	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
\$ 1.00	\$ 287.12	\$ 637.08	\$ 1063.70	\$ 1583.74
2.00	574.24	1274.16	2127.40	3167.48
3.00	861.36	1911.24	3191.10	4751.22
5.00	1435.60	3185.40	5318.50	7918.70
10.00	2871.20	6370.80	10637.00	15837.40

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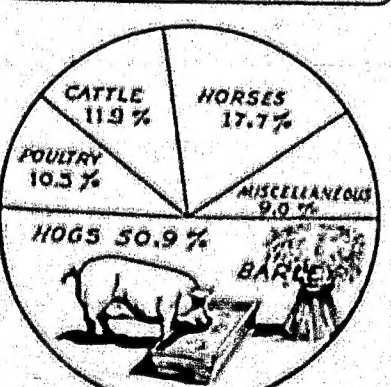


(Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

Two-fifths of one enormous wheat crop is annually left on the farm to be fed to farm animals, according to the findings of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. In addition, 28% of the wheat that is shipped off or 17% of the total wheat crop comes back to the farm as mill feeds, where it is made into human food in the form of meat.

Mill feeds are a valuable and important feed item, especially in the dairy section. Cattle consume on an average 41.5% of all mill feeds. These are rich in protein and used in connection with corn and tankage make a balanced hog ration. Swine are the next greatest consumer of mill feeds, with 41.5%. Horses, 5.6% goes to horses, 5% to poultry and 3.2% to sheep.

Hogs Get Barley Diet



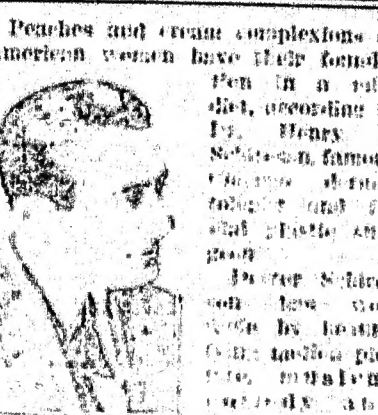
(Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

Approximately 50,000,000 bushels of barley will be fed to farm animals in the United States this year if the present crop outlook is fulfilled. Of this amount a trifle over one-half, or 28%, according to the figures compiled by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, is consumed by hogs. Next to them, horses eat the most barley, or 17.7% of all barley fed to farm animals. Then 11.9% is fed to cattle, mostly to dairy cows in the form of barley chop. Farm poultry feeds get away with another 10.3%, leaving 9% to be fed to sheep and used for miscellaneous feed purposes. Barley is the chief competitor of corn as livestock feed and is especially important in the northern corn belt and Pacific coast states, according to the Foundation's experts.

Never feed more than 1 1/2 pounds of cottonseed meal a day for any length of time to a cow.

It's surprising how a scrub cow can reach into your pocket and take money.

Be a Milk Tippler, Says Dr. Schireson



Dr. Schireson

Peaches and cream complexion of American women have their foundation in a milk diet, according to Dr. Henry I. Schireson, famous throat and nasal specialist and plastic surgeon.

Dr. Schireson has long been known by health authorities as a milk tippler. He is a milk tippler, and he says that a milk diet is the best for the complexion of the face.

Dr. Schireson has one infallible prescription for the attainment of beauty. It is, "one quart of milk a day, one hour of exercise, and repeat ad libitum."

"Beauty specialists and cosmetologists," says Dr. Schireson, "would be driven out of business if a few weeks if all the women of America would drink their quart of milk a day."

"Babies and children have complexions of angels for the reason that they are fed largely on milk. Milk used externally or internally is a beautifier. Anna Held, I believe, was the first actress who adopted the milk bath. While this was a novelty at the time, and her press agent undoubtedly made the most of it, the principle in itself was sound. It is a beauty secret of even more value is the daily quart of milk taken as a part of the diet."

"The milk-fed girl is easily distinguished by the velvety texture and the healthy color of her skin. Milk is a wonderful body builder, because it contains every structural element it is, in a way, an elixir of life."

"Authorities agree that milk is the most nearly perfect food but it is an extremely delicate one as well. Heat sufficient to kill all bacteria is the essential of absolutely pure and sterile milk. One of the advantages of evaporated milk, which is simply fresh cow's milk with sixty per cent of the water removed, is that it is entirely sterile and is more easily assimilated than ordinary market milk."

"Milk is mentioned forty-seven times in the Bible. The Promised Land of the Israelites was said to flow with milk and honey and David graded milk as second only to honey, the drink of the gods."

Clean cows with fluffy white switches may not make any more milk, but they are much more pleasant to care for.

This is the time of the year when the dairy cow appreciates a bucket of water in her stall. Driving her out in a field to drink the water results in a decrease in the flow of her milk.

